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*Consistently  
Good!*

FOR THE SOUTH



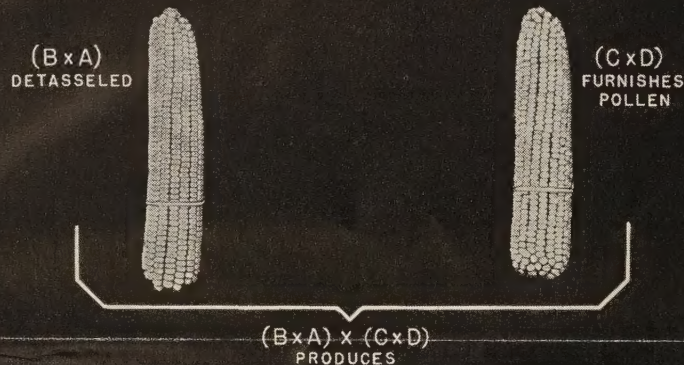
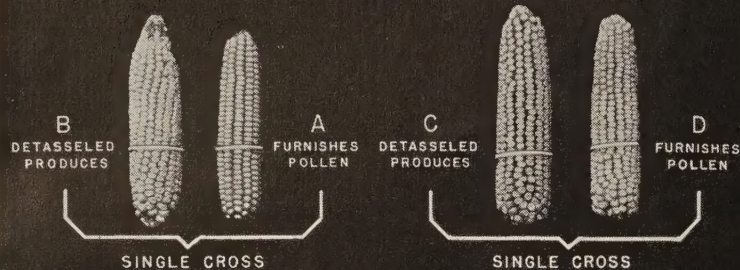
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS





## INBRED PARENT STRAINS



## REPRESENTATIVE EARS OF THE CROP PRODUCED

# BIGGER YIELDS

from  
**HYBRID CORN**



Hybrid corn now is boosting production for southern farmers by 15 to 40 percent over yields from the old open-pollinated corn. Hybrid corn is the product of entirely new breeding methods. By these methods, the hybrid corn breeder takes outstanding qualities from a number of open-pollinated varieties and concentrates them in a new hybrid corn.

Our corn breeders do this by developing inbreds from the outstanding open-pollinated corn of the South. In this inbreeding process the corn breeder is able to save the best qualities of the original open-pollinated corn and discard its weaknesses. Then four of these inbreds are combined into a strain of hybrid corn such as Funk's G-714, and G-714, as a result, has many of the outstanding qualities of its several open-pollinated ancestors.



This is how the four inbreds are combined into the "double cross" hybrid seed you plant. In the first year A and B are crossed to produce a "single cross" hybrid AB, and Inbreds C and D are crossed to produce a "single cross" hybrid CD. The two "single cross" hybrids are then crossed to produce the "double cross" hybrid seed which you plant.

CONSISTENTLY GOOD—Year After Year.







# BIGGER YIELDS... *thru Funk's G-Hybrid Research*

Ten years ago the Research Staff of the Funk's G-Hybrid organization began working with our native southern open-pollinated strains of corn to develop inbred lines. From those inbreds came great new Funk's G-Hybrids that are available for your planting this year. Directed by Dr. Jim Holbert (left), one of the outstanding corn breeders in America today, our Funk Research Staff maintains hybrid corn breeding field laboratories and testing plots in every state throughout the South from Virginia to Texas.

As soon as a fine new hybrid such as Funk's G-714 is developed by the Funk Research Staff, the job of producing seed begins immediately. Several Funk's G-Hybrid seed production and seed processing centers are located in the deep south. Seed fields are located on soil of high fertility to give you seed of highest quality. As soon as the seed is mature, it is taken to our Funk's G-Hybrid seed corn plant where the job of processing begins.

Here the corn is put into special driers where by electronically controlled heated air, the moisture of the seed is reduced down to safe storage levels. After drying and shelling, the corn is carefully checked so that broken kernels and foreign material are removed. Then the seed is graded. In the grading machines all kernels are sorted out according to their size so that when you secure a sack of seed all of the kernels will plant quickly and evenly through the same planter openings. Finally, the seed is treated with chemicals to retard or check seed-borne diseases to aid in your securing better stands and higher yields.

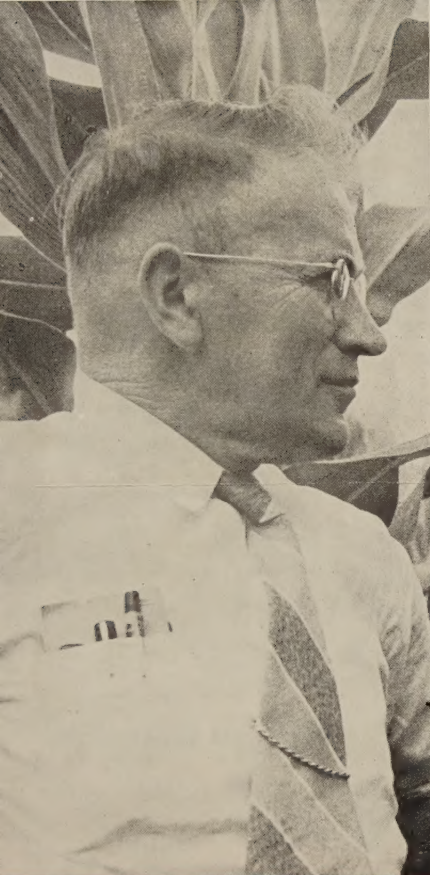
Our modern methods of hybrid seed production and processing are some of the important reasons why Funk's G-Hybrids on your farm are **CONSISTENTLY GOOD . . . YEAR AFTER YEAR.**

Here is an important Funk corn breeding nursery in the South. Carefully controlled breeding is done by placing bags over tassels to collect pollen and then placing this pollen on ear silks, also covered by bags to prevent pollen coming in from any other source.

Here is a Funk's G-Hybrid seed production field located here in the South. Our seed is produced only on fields of high fertility so that the seed may be of the highest possible quality.



Hand pollination, pictured here as it is done in the Funk's G southern nursery. The glass pollen gun places selected pollen on silks, which are then covered with a bag (left) to protect the ear shoot from any other pollen.



Dr. Jim Holbert seen in a southern Funk breeding plot. Dr. Holbert directs the nation-wide Funk corn breeding program. Holbert, who began corn breeding work more than 30 years ago, is one of the greatest hybrid corn scientists of our time.



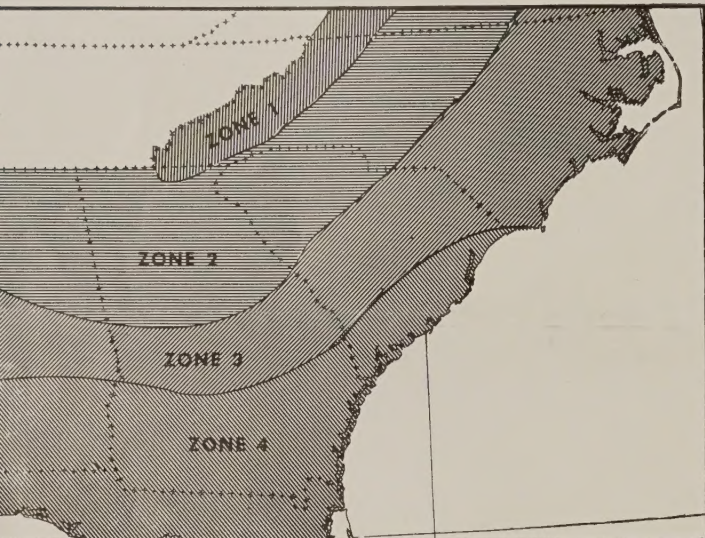
Funk corn breeders shown injecting corn disease organisms into an experimental hybrid to test it for disease resistance. Funk hybrids are famous for their freedom from corn diseases.





# FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS FOR THE SOUTH

## GREAT CORN FOR NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA



### ASK YOUR "FUNK'S G-MAN"

Here is the Funk's G-Hybrid adaptation map for your section of the South. The entire Carolina, Georgia and northern Florida area is divided into Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Our recommendations for the hybrids described on this page are based on actual performance in the four zones shown on the above map of the Southeast.

You will find that it is extremely important to get exactly the Funk's G-Hybrids best adapted to your farm and your farming operations. If you are in any doubt about which Funk's G-Hybrids you should use, talk to your Funk's G-Hybrid Dealer or write directly to us at the address given below.



S. H. Gardener of Locust Grove, Ga., and Funk's G-714. G-714 has the best long-time yield record of any hybrid now being sold in the south.



Georgia Farmer Earl Mansell likes white corn and he depends on Funk's G-790W. An ear of mature G-790W is seen at the right.

### G-714—LONG-TIME HIGH YIELDER

G-714 has the best long-time yield record of any hybrid now being sold in the south. This prolific yellow hybrid has a long-time record of high yields of good quality corn in every southern state. Bred and developed in our southern program from native southern corn, G-714 has good weevil resistance in its adapted area. Ears are well covered with long shucks.

G-714 is adapted to northern Louisiana, central and northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. In the Carolinas it is at its best in the Piedmont and upper coastal plain. G-714 is ideal for early feed and hogging down in the lower coastal plain, but is not recommended in that area for cribbing. See G-737 if you want a cribbing corn for the coastal plain. See Zones 2 and 3 on the map on the left.

### G-737—NEW HYBRID FOR DEEP SOUTH

FUNK'S G-737, a new hybrid for the Deep South with excellent shuck coverage and superior weevil resistance. Yes, it is new and different. This sturdy, semi-prolific high yielding hybrid is better than most native varieties in weevil resistance. The stalk quality of G-737 is good, and it continues to stand well long after maturity.

G-737 is adapted to the lower coastal plain from South Carolina to Texas including the sugar belt of Louisiana. While G-737 produces good yields in the Upper South area, it might be objected to because of unusual stalk height. It is, however, a great silage hybrid in the Upper South. G-737 is best adapted to Zone 4.

### G-720—ANOTHER NEW ONE; LARGE EARS

FUNK'S G-720, Another new yellow hybrid for the South with good weevil resistance, excellent standability, good shuck protection and bred-in ability to make big crops on good land. Thick plantings produce mostly one ear per plant. With thinner field stands it usually develops the second ear. Ears are large for a southern hybrid.

G-720 is not as well adapted to the lower coastal plain as is G-737. This new hybrid is at its best in the upper coastal plain and includes northern Louisiana, central and northern Mississippi and Alabama, all except the mountain area of Georgia and South Carolina and the higher Piedmont of North Carolina. (See map Zones 2 and 3.)

### G-717—WELL PROVEN FOR BIG YIELDS

FUNK'S G-717 (Yellow), Another great medium maturity hybrid for the Upper South. This hybrid is just a little earlier than G-714. G-717 is prolific in type with nice sized ears which are well covered to give protection from weevil and birds. G-717 is not a new hybrid. It is well proven and can be counted on for fine performance and high yields in its area of adaptation.

G-717 is adapted to northern and central Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, as well as the Piedmont area of the Carolinas. G-717 is highly recommended for early feed and hogging down in the areas farther south. (See map Zone 2.)

### G-790W—NEW WHITE HYBRID

FUNK'S G-790W, This new white hybrid is prolific in type. Its excellent husk coverage and high degree of weevil resistance make it a fine white hybrid where weevils are a serious problem. Reports from the Deep South confirm our convictions that this hybrid will fill a great need in its adapted area.

G-790W is adapted to the Deep South and the coastal area where its fine weevil resistance makes it especially desirable. It does well as far north as central Mississippi, Atlanta, Georgia and South Carolina. Farther north it gets quite tall, but makes good yields of sound corn. (See map Zones 3 and 4.)

### G-711—DEEP KERNELS

FUNK'S G-711, A great big husky corn with two ears to the stalk unless planted too thickly. Deep kernels and big ears characterize this hybrid. G-711 is not recommended where weevils in the field are a serious pest. In northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia this hybrid gives excellent satisfaction. A great hybrid in mountain areas of Georgia. (Northern part of Zone 2.)

### G-135—OLD FAVORITE

FUNK'S G-135, An old favorite in the northeastern corner of North Carolina and the lower elevations of the mountain areas of North Carolina, G-135 has maintained an excellent record for many years. In northeastern North Carolina it is prized for fine yields and early maturity. It is, also, early enough in maturity to follow potatoes. In the mountain areas to the west it is full season corn. (See map, Zone 1 and northeastern corner of Zone 3.)

### G-515W—WHITE HYBRID

FUNK'S G-515W, This G-Hybrid has a great record of customer satisfaction in northeastern North Carolina. It is usually single-eared, but under highly favorable conditions it will set two ears. The good strong stalks anchored by a good root system add to the popularity of G-515W. The ability of G-515W to get ripe early if planted at regular time or to make good after a potato crop is a great asset. G-515W is recommended only for the northeastern section of North Carolina. (See map Zone 3 northeastern corner only.)

### G-94—YELLOW HYBRID

G-94 is a medium maturity corn belt hybrid suited only for the mountain country of western North Carolina. G-94 is single-eared, large-eared and strong-stalked. It makes fine corn in the mountain country. Some farmers in the Piedmont like it for early feed, but it is not recommended for cribbing in this area. (See map Zone 1.)





The new Funk's G-737 for the lower coastal plain area is seen in this picture. Note the excellent ear type in the ear displayed on the left and the fine shuck coverage of the unhusked ear on the right.

## REPORTS FROM CUSTOMERS

In the five acre contest in Walton County, Georgia, three of the four winners used Funk's G-Hybrids. First prize was won by R. C. Moon who planted G-717 to secure a yield of 71 bushels an acre. D. W. Green won third with a yield of 61 bushels an acre, also planting Funk's G-717. Gerald and M. L. Smith won fourth place with G-713, securing a yield of 55 bushels an acre.

A. C. Warch, agricultural teacher at Liberty, South Carolina, High School reports, "Hovey Dobson, a student in agriculture at Liberty High School, planted one acre to Funk's white 'G' Hybrid seed corn March 25, 1948. The land was a cecil red clay and only medium in fertility. He used about 200 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer at planting time and side-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda when the corn was about knee high. The season was only what we consider fair for corn production, as rainfall was very light during the growing season. Despite the drouth season a splendid yield of 105 bushels per acre was gathered."

"We want to purchase from you the same amount of Funk's G-Hybrid seed corn that we used this year. I have approximately 300 acres (in 1948), and I expect a yield of at least 15,000 bushels. In fact, this is the finest corn we have ever grown in the history of our 40 years of farming."—J. W. Whiteley, Warrenton, Georgia.

"I am glad to report that your Funk's G-714 is not being bothered by weevils nearly as much as my Mosby's Corn stored in the same barn."—R. H. Hines, Wilcox County, Alabama.

"I just want to tell you that your Funk's Hybrid Corn did excellently this year in this county. We will be in the market for more seed next year."—Mitchell Wilkins, County Agent, Walton County, Florida.

"I planted 13 acres of Funk's G-714 . . . from this I harvested 1,240 bushels, my best acre yielding 115 bushels. I am planting Funk's 'G' again this year."—Joe Watkins, Choctaw County, Alabama.

"I market my corn through hogs. I get more dollars for it this way. I estimated that my Funk's 'G' this year yielded better than 60 bushels an acre."—Ormond Platt, Washington County, Alabama.

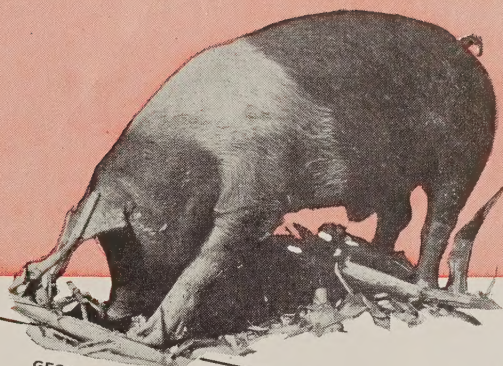
"We find your Funk's G-Hybrid to be more weevil resistant than our native corn."—T. F. Earley, R. R. 1, Orangeburg, S. C.

## MILLING CORN MUST BE OF HIGH QUALITY FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS FILL THE BILL



These Georgia farmers, C. B. Mansell, (left) of Alpharetta, Georgia, and Walter Mansell (center) of Roswell, Georgia, explain to Harold E. Hames of the Everett Seed Company that they like Funk's G-Hybrid because the fine grain quality makes it a good corn for milling. Most of their corn goes to the mill and is used locally.

**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN EXPERIMENT STATION  
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA



TIFTON, GEORGIA

We have used Funk's G-714 hybrid corn for several years in our hogging-off tests at this station. We have found this variety to be a medium early corn. It has given us excellent yields as compared to other varieties grown during other years. We have not made any direct yield comparisons with other varieties, but the agronomists at our station have. We have recommended G-714 to farmers over South Georgia as an excellent variety for early hogging off. Our corn is usually planted the last week in March and is ready for hogging-off by the 5th to 10th of July.

Very truly yours,

B. L. Southwell  
Animal Husbandman

Thousands of farmers in the South have found that early maturing varieties of Funk's G-Hybrids will provide a good supply of hog feed by early summer—in time to finish hogs while prices are seasonally high.

## FUNK'S PRODUCES HIGH YIELDS IN COASTAL PLAIN IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

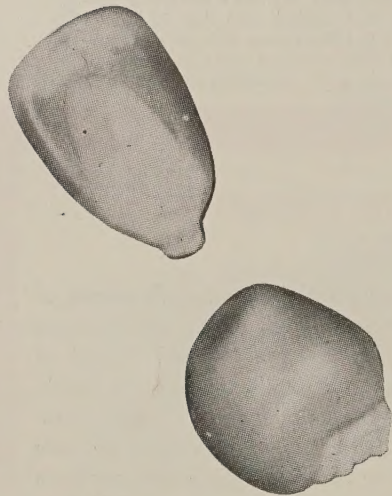


Left to right, W. R. Roberts, Miles J. McDonald and Melvin Roberts of Shawboro, North Carolina, are seen on a load of Funk's G-Hybrid harvested from a field on the Roberts farm that yielded more than 90 bushels an acre. These corn farmers like Funk's G-135 because it is an early maturing hybrid that enables them to get their corn out early and take advantage of the more favorable prices early in the marketing season.

## PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

Funk's G-Hybrids are being planted by many thousands of additional farmers in the South each year. Although we have an excellent seed crop and the greatest volume of hybrid seed corn ever produced for this part of the South, we do not expect our supply to be adequate. Only by placing an order immediately for the seed you'll need, can you be reasonably sure of having Funk's G-Hybrid for your farm this year. We suggest that you see your Funk's G-Hybrid Dealer or forward us an order today.



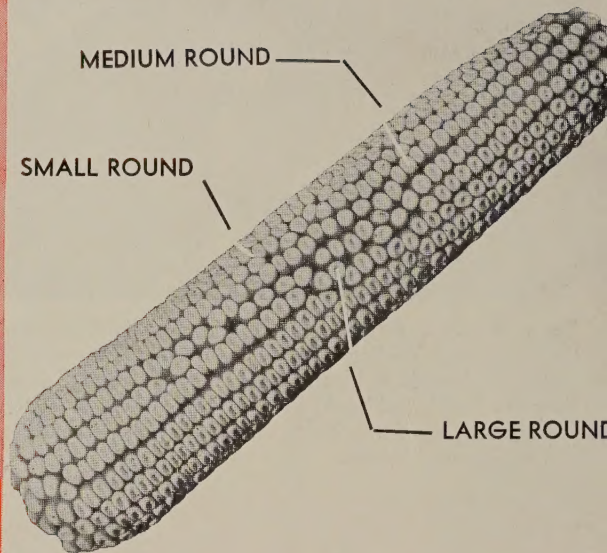


## Shape of Package Makes No Difference in Seed Corn

With Funk's G-Hybrid, you get exactly the same benefits from properly planting any grade of seed—small, regular or large flats or rounds. When we grade your seed, we first take out all kernels that are cracked, imperfect or sub-standard in size. After this careful sorting, all kernels remaining are capable of giving you the same fine results. Kernel size or shape makes no difference—it's what's inside the kernel that counts. Our round and large flat grades usually cost less, however—giving you a chance to save money.

**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.**

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS**



Regardless of the grade of seed you buy—large, regular or small flat or round seed—you will get exactly the same vigorous stand and the same performance from Funk's G-Hybrid.

Here is a seed ear of high quality on which because of unusual conditions at pollination time, kernels of several shapes were formed. All of these kernels will produce the same fine corn crop.